

RASH BRIGADES SHOT

RODE SEVERAL MILES BEYOND THEIR CAMP ON MODDER RIVER WITHOUT ESCORT

WERE FIRED UPON BY BOERS

LIEUT. LYGON KILLED AND TWO OTHER OFFICERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

ROBERTS' PROBABLE PLANS

Is Advised as to Conditions in Mafeking, and Relief Will Be Forthcoming in Due Season—Boers Full of Fight.

LONDON, March 24.—At a late hour the war office posted the following dispatch from Gen. Roberts: "Bloemfontein, March 24.—Yesterday Lieut. Col. Crabbe, Capt. Trotter and Lieut. the Hon. E. Lygon, of the Grenadier guards, and Lieut. Col. Cordington, of the Coldstream guards, rode eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Modder river without escort, except one trooper. They were fired upon by a party of Boers, and Lieut. Lygon was killed and Lieut. Col. Crabbe, Lieut. Col. Cordington and Capt. Trotter were seriously wounded. The trooper also was injured. One of the wounded officers held up a white handkerchief, and the Boers came to their assistance and did all they possibly could, attending to their wounds. The Boers then conveyed the wounded to the nearest farm house, where they were taken care of."

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated March 24, says: "Rudyard Kipling has arrived here. The Boers are reported to bring from Kroonstad, after having blown up a bridge."

DEALING WITH FREE STATERS.

BLOEMFONTEIN, —,ay, March 23.—A dispatch from Thabanchu, near Bloemfontein, and Ladybrand, on the Orange Free State border, dated March 23, says Gen. French's force is resting there and distributing Lord Roberts' proclamation. Brand, a son of a former president of the Orange Free State, Sir Henry Brand, continues his duties as landrover. He appears quite willing to co-operate with the new regime. The people generally outwardly express satisfaction with the advent of the British.

The insurgents in the northern part of Cape Colony have been detected in an ingenious swindle. It appears that before the departure of the Boers they purchased quantities of the notes of the Boer force, which they are now presenting to the British authorities, demanding compensation for property they pretend to have been requisitioned or damaged. The loyalists, who are the actual losers of the goods, are infuriated.

CANADIANS AT CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, March 24.—The transport Milwaukee, with Canadian troops aboard, has arrived here.

HOPE FOR INTERVENTION.

DURBAN, March 24.—It is learned from an authentic source that the Boer leaders are aware that they are beaten, but think they can hold out for from four to six months, within which time they firmly believe force intervention will force Great Britain to grant favorable terms, including independence. They expect Germany or the United States to intervene. The ministers, Messrs. Wolmarans, Fischer and Wessels to Europe is to hasten this, so far as Germany is concerned.

THE BOERS PLAN A STAND AT KROONSTAD.

The Boers plan a stand at Kroonstad, the Vaal river and other points, culminating in the defense of Pretoria, which has been preparing for a siege. The ranges of the guns have been tested, and it has been found that the forces in the field have not allowed themselves to be cut off with their heavy guns, which are needed in the forts at Pretoria.

TRANSVAALERS TO FIGHT.

LADYSMITH, Mar. 24.—The scouts frequently engaged the Boers beyond Mafeking, near Biggarsburg, but no important action has taken place. The majority of those who have hitherto taken part in the fighting have been Free Staters. The Transvaalers have been held in reserve. The Boers are preparing for another campaign and will occupy a strongly fortified position in the Transvaal, necessitating heavy fighting before they can be driven out. The Boers are expected to make a stand at Johannesburg, but to concentrate at Pretoria.

EXPERT FORECAST.

Spencer Wilkinson Stuns Up the Campaign in South Africa. LONDON, March 24.—Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation at the seat of war for the Associated Press, at midnight says: "The two points of acute interest are just now Mafeking and the Boer column trekking north from Smithfield and Rouxville, along the Basuto border. "About Mafeking we are in the dark. Col. Plumer has but a handful of men and is not strong enough to attack Commandant Snyman and raise the siege. Commandant Snyman therefore has attacked him, and Col. Plumer has prudently retired, expecting no doubt to return after Commandant Snyman whenever the latter goes back. "Lord Roberts never forgets small things while attending to great things. It may be taken as certain that he knows how and when he shall have Mafeking relieved, and the garrison can hold out, and he does not disclose his plans in advance. "We are left to our guess. My first guess that the column had gone by Barkly on or about Feb. 19 seems to have been wrong. My next, that the mounted force would go up from Prieska as soon as the rebels were settled, is not yet ruled out. "Gen. Methuen has been nearly a week near Prieska, and is probably waiting for troops enough. The Boer general who is hoping to resist Gen. French up at Kroonstad may be caught and made to fight, but with a few thousand mounted men he ought to be able, by temporary disposition, to elude the British. If he stands to fight he may be detained for some time. "Lord Roberts has now been more than ten days at Bloemfontein. He seems to wish to settle the country behind him before going on. Probably, too, he has

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Rain or Snow.

- 1-Plot to Kill Goebel. Latest From Africa. R. A. Smith for Mayor.
2-Local Page. Pen Pictures Painted.
3-Plans for Union Depot. Tenmeters to Unite in the City Churches.
4-Democratic Convention.
5-Democratic Convention.
6-Editorial Page. The Warm Corner.
7-News of Bright Reading.
8-Page of All Europe.
9-Minneapolis Matters.
10-Sporting Page. Willie Green's Letter. Chicago Sporting News.
11-Sporting News. Amerleena Win at Chess. Sale of Badges. Contents at Penney.
12-Financial Review. Lynching in Virginia.
13-Business Announcement. Girls as Gamblers.
14-St. Paul Society News.
15-Suburban Social. Fashions for Women. Funeral Without the Fair.
16-Short Story.
17-Uncle Sam's Hired Help. White Queen of Yaguis. Erin to Greet Victoria.
18-Books and Magazines.
19-Canada's Richest Man. Missed Rich Mine. Brief Romance Ended.
20-St. Paul Jobbers' Election. Elks' Coming Carnival. Mankato Man's Death. Discovery of Mississippi. Corbin's War Record.
21-Washington Gossip. Puerto Rico Bill Signed.
22-Holland's Queen Hat Crazy. Page for Women Readers.
23-Business Announcement.
24-In an Oriental Harem. Ordered to Africa. What the Tommies Sang.
25-Markets of the World. Stocks May Wheat, 65 5-Se. Chicago Strong, Active. Bar Silver, 59 7-8c.
26-Real Estate Review. News of Railroads. Death on Microbes.
27-Popular Wants.
28-Dramatic Gossip. Musical Mention. New York Letter.

TESTIMONY GIVEN IN COURT BY STAR WITNESS GOLDEN CAUSES A SENSATION

ASSASSINS EMPLOYED NAMED

DISTINGUISHED PRISONERS NOT DIRECTLY IMPLICATED IN THE CRIME

MADE DAMAGING STATEMENTS

Threats Against the Democratic Members of the Legislature Are Repeated by Golden—Witness Names Groves III.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 24.—"John Powers told me they had two niggers here to kill Goebel. They were Hocker Smith and Dick Coombs." This statement was made today by F. Wharton Golden, a frail, consumptive-looking Kentucky mountaineer, who has been a witness in the preliminary examination of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with conspiracy to kill Goebel. Golden told a story of the events leading up to the murder that, if substantiated, will, in the minds of those connected with the prosecution, at least, probably go far towards proving the contentions of the commonwealth that the murder was the result of a plan in which several prominent men were involved.

Whether the defense will seek to impeach Golden's testimony in this preliminary examination is not known, as the attorneys for the defense will not talk on the subject, but unless such attempt is made, the commonwealth will rest its case, both County Attorney Potsgrove and Attorney Campbell being satisfied that enough evidence has been presented to hold the defendant on the charges.

Golden, who claims to have been a friend to Secretary Powers and his brother, John Powers, for hours gave testimony that was particularly damaging to John Powers, but he also brought in the names of many others, including Charles Finley, W. H. Cullton and Gov. Taylor in his story of the bringing of the mountaineers to Frankfort previous to the assassination. Gov. Taylor, however, was not directly implicated, and the attorneys for the commonwealth intimated today that they do not expect to have his name brought forth prominently in the story of the alleged conspiracy.

GOLDEN'S ILLNESS. Golden was not cross-examined today, and adjournment was taken at an early hour this morning. Golden, however, is in a physical condition, on account of his slight hemorrhage during the morning, becoming so weak under the strain of the examination in the afternoon that he begged to be allowed a respite. He was quite nervous at times. Golden's testimony tended to show that a plan was made to bring several hundred "regular mountain feudists" to Frankfort, who would, if necessary, as Golden expressed it, "go into the legislative hall and kill off enough Democrats to make it our way."

The testimony did not show that the alleged plot to kill Goebel was part of the original plan, nor did it contain the names of those who conceived that idea. But the commonwealth attorneys, by Golden's conversations with various people that not only John and Caleb Powers, but others as well, had full knowledge of the alleged plan of assassination.

STAR WITNESS CALLED. Secretary Powers was the only one of the defendants to appear in court this morning. Capt. Davis and Cullton remained in jail.

J. Wharton Golden, of Barbourville, was sworn in as a witness. He said he had known Secretary Powers for twenty or thirty years, and also knew Mr. Cullton. He was also acquainted with Gov. Taylor and Capt. John Powers. He said he had been in Frankfort in January and February, and saw Secretary Powers and John Powers nearly every day. He was in Frankfort on the 18th, then went to Laurel county for two or three days, from there returning to Frankfort.

"Where then did you go, to Barbourville?" asked Attorney Campbell. "The witness hesitated, then said: "I won't answer that."

"When did you have a conversation with Secretary Powers?" asked Attorney Campbell. "When Mr. Powers and I left here together. Col. Powers told me to go to Harlan county and tell Postmaster John Hirst to send down ten witnesses in the contest case."

"How were these witnesses to be selected, and in what manner were they to come?" "Regular mountain feudists."

"Give the exact conversation between you and Secretary Powers relative to getting witnesses in Harlan county?" "He told me to go to Harlan county and tell Mr. Hirst to send down ten men who were regular mountain feudists."

"Did you understand what he meant by that, if so, what was your understanding of that request?" "Objected to, but overruled."

"I won't answer that," said Golden. "After some parley Golden said: "MEN WHO WOULD KILL."

"Well, men who would stand up, and, if necessary, go into that legislative hall and kill off enough to make it in our favor. I did not see Mr. Hirst. I saw Hump Howard. I told him we wanted ten regular mountain feudists for witnesses. We wanted men who had got Colts' forty-fives. He said: "Were the Colts' forty-fives to be put in evidence?" asked Attorney Campbell. "Most assuredly they were," answered Golden.

In reply to a question Golden said he did not know the witnesses who came to Frankfort. He delivered the message to Howard on Sunday, a few days before Goebel's shooting.

"When did you next see Caleb Powers?" "I saw him on Tuesday. I got on the train at Ferry's Station, Laurel county. He had a couple of men on the train named Peace and Locket. He told me to take care of them. I next saw Powers in Frankfort. I don't remember what conversation we had then."

"Who selected the men who came from Harlan county?" "Hump Howard. He selected thirty men besides the ten. Caleb Powers, I think selected the men from Knox county. There were about seventy or eighty. Jim Sparks county attorney of Laurel county, selected the men from Laurel county."

"How was it determined to bring the men to Frankfort?" "I don't know."

"Who informed you they were wanted?" "Caleb Powers. I saw him in London. Caleb said he wanted a regular army to

COMING TO FRANKFORT

"Do you mean United States army men?" "No, mountaineers."

MONEY WAS USED. In answer to further questions Golden said Powers gave him \$100 to give to John Hirst. Golden said: "I gave some of it to Bingham to send ten men down to Frankfort," said Golden. The witness identified a receipt for \$50, given by Bingham. Witness said he saw Mr. Howard \$750 for ten tickets to Frankfort and return. He knew some of the men from Bell county. The men, a great many of them, were mountain feudists. In all about twelve or fifteen hundred men were brought to Frankfort. They were fed back of the state house, Capt. Davis and Charles Finley providing the provisions. Continuing, Golden said: "We sent most of them back that night. By 'we' I mean myself, Caleb Powers, Capt. Davis, Bill Cullton and Gov. Taylor. Finley, Taylor and Powers decided to send them back, all except ten or fifteen from each county. I selected the men to be kept from Knox county, twelve of the men were armed. Deputy Marshal George Thompson secured the men from Laurel county. About 175 men of the mountaineers brought to Frankfort remained here. I saw that we got justice."

"Did you have any further conversation with Powers regarding the work to be done by the men remaining here?" "No, sir; we understood what they were kept here for. We knew that those men were here to go into that legislative hall and if necessary clear out those fellows."

"What fellows?" "The Democrats—enough to make a majority on our side."

SENSATION IN COURT. The answer created a sensation in the court room. Golden said he was in the building on the day before the shooting. He met Caleb Powers in Gov. Taylor's ante-chamber. Powers asked him to go to Louisville that day. He told John Powers he was going to Louisville with Caleb Powers.

During a lengthy argument over a technical point, Golden became ill, and court was adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

Golden resumed his testimony at the adjourned session. He said John Powers and an unknown man had a talk concerning the closing of Caleb Powers' office during the latter's absence.

"I had my back turned," said Golden, "but when I turned I saw John Powers give the key to the man. John Powers said to me: 'Goebel is going to be killed this morning.' I said: 'This must not be done.' Powers said: 'Don't get excited. I gave that man the wrong key.' I said: 'We must go and see Caleb.' John Powers saw him, I didn't."

"I saw John Powers go to Caleb Powers on that Monday morning, what was next done?" "We all went back to the state house. I did not go to Louisville that morning. I can't say why."

"Do you know a man in the building named Dick Coombs?" asked Attorney Campbell. "I do. He is colored and lives in Beattyville. He came down with the Lee county contingent."

"Did you have any talk with Caleb or John Powers about Dick Coombs?" "TO KILL GOEBEL."

"No, but they had two negroes there to kill Goebel. John Powers told me they were Hock Smith and Dick Coombs. I saw Dick Coombs at the drugstore near the depot every morning for a week or so previous to the shooting. I was talking to a man named Wallace in my presence, said: 'I know him as far as I can see him and I can kill him as far as I can see him.' This conversation was in the adjutant general's office. He also said: "I saw him at every movement and I can hit him as far as I can see him."

"He carried a Colt's 32 that shoots a Winchester cartridge, six or eight inches in the barrel. Coombs was in the assistant adjutant general's office on the morning of the shooting with Hock Smith and Jim Wallace. I saw the man who got the key from John Powers this morning. His name was Dick Coombs. When we (Caleb and John Powers) went to see back there he said: 'You have given me the wrong key.' I don't remember what John said to him. No reference was made to the key. The key was to Caleb's office."

"On Tuesday did you meet Caleb and John Powers?" asked Attorney Campbell. "TO RAISE A RIOT."

"Yes, I did. I saw them in Caleb's office. I got a letter from Blakeman that morning asking me to come to Louisville. Caleb said he was going with me, but said he might want me to go to the mountains. He was talking to Walter Day and Gov. Taylor. S. J. Howard, of Louisville, was with me. When we (Caleb and John Powers) went to see back there he said: 'You have given me the wrong key.' I don't remember what John said to him. No reference was made to the key. The key was to Caleb's office."

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TACTICS OF BELL GANG VIGOROUSLY REPUDIATED.

Democratic Party, Uncowed by Interference of Police in Its Deliberations, Selects for Its Standard Bearer Robert A. Smith.

Mayor Kiefer Had Sent His Blue-Coats to Sherman Hall to Serve as Dick Bell

Chose to Direct Them.

Police Tried to Eject Regularly Elected Delegates to the Convention.

Frank Robert Swore Them in as Deputy Sheriffs, Foiling the Conspirators.

Plot to Wreck Democracy for Republican Advantage Was Clearly Unmasked.

Scannell-Bell—"Judge" Wood Outfit Then Withdrew in Chagrin.

Splendid Ticket Nominated for the Indorsement of the People.

Within half an hour after the Democratic city convention met yesterday at Sherman hall it became so evident that Richard W. Bell and his clique had determined upon overriding the rights of the delegates and applying the "gag" rule, that delegates, who were intent only on securing an untrammelled vote on the organization of the convention, made up their minds that the time to effect the overthrow of the political mercenaries who have brought defeat to the Democratic party for six years had finally come. Bell and his lieutenants had broken every faith, attempted to usurp arbitrary powers, and now sought to perpetuate that infamous rule. The future outlook for the party in St. Paul was indeed dark, and with one accord the staunch supporters of true Democracy jumped into the breach.

While the turmoil incident to Bell's ruling that he and his city committee had determined upon the delegates who should constitute the temporary organization without the aid of a committee or credentials was at its height, the vote was taken upon Mr. Michael's nomination for temporary chairman, that had been turned down by Bell.

Put by Michael Doran Jr., the motion to declare Mr. Michael temporary chairman was carried with cheers by the wing of the convention where the anti-Bell delegates had gathered when trouble became imminent.

Lifted over the chairs, Mr. Michael was escorted to the platform and took a seat at the secretary's table. Following this action a number of Chairman Michael's supporters congregated about the platform.

ADVANCED TO MR. MICHAEL and ordered him from the platform. In an instant Mr. Michael's supporters formed about him, determined to insist on his rights. During the confusion Jas. R. Hickey, one of the most ardent Democrats in the convention, was nominated for secretary, and was duly elected.

With this temporary organization Chairman Michael started to announce the order of business. Again Mr. Bell advanced upon him and Secretary Hickey, ordering them to leave the platform.

BOTH DECLINED TO VACATE. Bell declared he would call the police and have them ejected from the hall. This threat had no effect. Mr. Michael and Mr. Hickey stood to their posts, backed up by the substantial element of the convention, which was by this time determined to see the issue through, no matter what the consequences.

Angered by the opposition, Bell called Joe Cornick and Jack Colwell, whom he had named as sergeants at arms, directing them to remove Chairman Michael and Secretary Hickey. By this time the turmoil had reached threatening proportions. On one side was Judge Wood, whom Bell's gang had called to the chair, attempting to make himself heard, urged on by Bell and Scannell to try to rush through the business, while Chairman Michael and the other wing also hurried through the arrangements. Delegates were shouting and hooting, some shaking their fists in each other's faces, and others made frantic efforts to reach the platform.

Following Bell's order, Cornick and Colwell climbed the platform and again demanded that Chairman Michael and Secretary Hickey vacate. The refusal to comply with the order was firmer than ever. Then Bell played his trump card. Swelling his hands toward the door, he waited back to await the result of his signal.

It was a miserable failure, but not because it had not been cunningly and largely arranged, but because of the courage of Chairman Michael's supporters, and the cowardice of the police which the Republican administration had placed at Bell's disposal.

As the signal was given a dozen policemen, headed by Lieut. Shogren, and Sergeant "Big" Jack McKinley, rushed into the hall and made for the platform. They came from behind the platform, where they had been waiting.

"Remove these two men from the platform," ordered Bell, addressing Lieut. Shogren, and pointing to Chairman Michael and Secretary Hickey.

"DELEGATES WERE ROUSED. "Don't dare lay a hand on those men," yelled the excited members of the convention, now thoroughly aroused to the extremes resorted to by Bell to support his tyrannical rule.

"Throw the police out of the window." "Down with Dick Bell and his gang," rang through the hall, and the delegates surged closer to the platform. Mearns Pat Scannell had jumped to the platform to advise Bell and urge him to go through with his outrageous plans.

The demonstration availed the police, who halted irresolutely, thoroughly frightened by the threats of the crowd. Their chief's command to implicitly obey Bell, even to violently ejecting legally elected delegates, were forgotten.

Sergeant McKinley, with the patrolman, fell back in the crowd, while Lieut. Shogren, who was supposed to be in charge of the "firing" squad, tried to explain to Bell that to lay a finger on either Chairman Michael or Secretary Hickey would precipitate a riot.

Bell was obdurate, however, and angrily ordered the lieutenant and his policemen to forcibly remove Chairman Michael and Secretary Hickey.

Lieut. Shogren, pale as death, started up the platform steps, but when he tried to order the legally elected officers of the convention to desert their posts, his lips refused to frame the words. Through the platform, if such measures were necessary, and that if these officials could not accomplish the task, then the police would assist them.

But none of Bell's appointees dared raise a hand to Chairman Michael and Secretary Hickey.

Never was such a scene witnessed in a local convention before. Delegates left their seats and thronged about the plat-

form, threatening each other, pushing, shoving, and vehemently denouncing the outrage.

Once more Bell called upon his Republican police allies. With an assumption of courage, Lieut. Shogren approached Chairman Michael. But a crowd of delegates blocked his way, and some hands were even upraised for the trouble that nearly every one felt could no longer be averted.

Then came one of the most dramatic incidents that ever characterized a political gathering in this city.

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